1 2	UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT		
3	SUMMARY ORDER		
4 5 6 7 8	THIS SUMMARY ORDER WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL REPORTER AND MAY NOT BE CITED AS PRECEDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO THIS OR ANY OTHER COURT, BUT MAY BE CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS OR ANY OTHER COURT IN A SUBSEQUENT STAGE OF THIS CASE, IN A RELATED CASE, OR IN ANY CASE FOR PURPOSES OF COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL OR RES JUDICATA.		
9 10 11 12	At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, two thousand and six.		
13	PRESENT:		
14 15 16 17 18	HON. ROBERT D. SACK, HON. ROBERT A. KATZMANN, Circuit Judges, HON. J. GARVAN MURTHA,* District Judge.		
20			
21	ERIC RUBIN-SCHNEIDERMAN,		
22	Plaintiff-Appellant,		
23	- v - No. 05-5851		
24 25	MERIT BEHAVIORAL CARE CORPORATION, SATI AHLUWALIA, EMPIRE BLUE CROSS and BLUE SHIELD,		
26	<u>Defendants-Appellees</u> .		
27			

 $^{^{\}ast}$ Of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, sitting by designation.

1	Appearing for Appellant:	WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, JR., New York, NY.	
2 3 4	Appearing for Appellees Merit Behavioral Care Corporation and Sati Ahluwalia:	JONATHAN K. COOPERMAN, Kelley, Drye & Warren (Jennifer A. Huber, of counsel), New York, NY.	
5 6 7	Appearing for Appellee Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield:	DALY D.E. TEMCHINE, Epstein Becker & Greene, P.C., New York, NY.	
8 9	Appeal from the United Southern District of New York (A	States District Court for the lvin K. Hellerstein, <u>Judge</u>).	
10 11	UPON DUE CONSIDERATION AND DECREED that the judgment be	, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED , and it hereby is, AFFIRMED.	
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	The plaintiff, Eric Rubin-Schneiderman, brought suit against the defendants Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield ("Empire"), his health insurance company; Merit Behavioral Care Corporation ("Merit"), the company that performs utilization review of mental health services for Empire; and Sati Ahluwalia, an employee of Merit under section 502(a)(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3). He alleged that the defendants negligently failed to authorize his hospitalization in a psychiatric facility and that, as a result of this negligence, he suffered permanent injury from a failed suicide attempt. The district court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) on the ground that, under recent Supreme Court precedents beginning with Mertens v. Hewitt Assocs., 508 U.S. 248 (1993), the monetary damages Rubin-Schneiderman sought were unavailable under ERISA § 502(a)(3). [SPA 3-6]		
28 29	Rubin-Schneiderman's p <u>Mertens</u> was wrongly decided and	rimary argument on appeal is that we should not follow it. But	

Mertens was wrongly decided and we should not follow it. But "[w]e cannot overrule the Supreme Court." Bach v. Pataki, 408 F.3d 75, 86 (2d Cir. 2005); see also Rodriguez de Quijas v. Shearson/Am. Express, Inc., 490 U.S. 477, 484 (1989); Cicio v. Does, 321 F.3d 83, 106-07 (2d Cir. 2003) (Calabresi, J., dissenting in part), vacated and remanded, 542 U.S. 933 (2004). Mertens and its progeny are binding on us and we are obliged to follow those decisions. See, e.g., Coan v. Kaufman, --- F.3d ----, 2006 WL 2075129, at *10, 2006 U.S. App. LEXIS 18444, at *33 (2d Cir. July 21, 2006).

Rubin-Schneiderman also urges us to adopt Justice

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Ginsburg's suggestion in <u>Aetna Health Inc. v. Davila</u> , 542 U.S. 200 (2004), that monetary relief under section 502(a)(3) may be more widely available in suits against ERISA fiduciaries than against non-fiduciaries. <u>See id.</u> at 223-24 (Ginsburg, <u>J.</u> , concurring). As we recently concluded, however, the fact that a defendant is a fiduciary does not change the requirement of section 502(a)(3) that the relief sought be "equitable." <u>See Coan</u> , 2006 WL 2075129, at *11, 2006 U.S. App. LEXIS 18444, at *36-*37; <u>Sereboff v. Mid Atlantic Med. Servs., Inc.</u> , U.S, 126 S.Ct. 1869, 1874 (2006). Because Rubin-Schneiderman is seeking compensatory monetary damages, a legal remedy, he cannot proceed under ERISA § 502(a)(3).
13 14	For the foregoing reasons, the judgment of the District Court is hereby AFFIRMED.
15 16	FOR THE COURT: ROSEANN B. MACKECHNIE, Clerk
17 18	By: